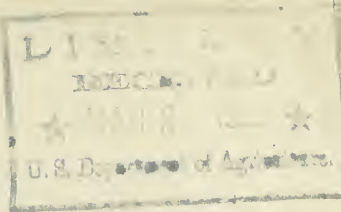


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Supplementary Catalogue and Price List

FALL	J. F. JONES	SPRING
1921	Nut Tree Specialist	1922
	Lancaster, Pa.	

Do You Have My Catalogue for 1921?

I am not getting out a new edition of my catalogue this season. I shall be glad to mail a copy of the 1921 edition upon request.

Fall Planting

My hardy Penn'a grown nut trees can be as safely planted in the fall as any other hardy deciduous trees and I recommend fall planting and practice it myself. We plant here up to Xmas' usually, though some years, as in 1919, the ground freezes hard by the middle of Dec.

Fall planting has several advantages over spring planting. In the fall one usually has more time to do the work and the ground is usually drier and more easily worked than is the case in the early spring months. Fall planting to, does not call for such particular work, as the late fall rains and the subsequent freezing and thawing, settles the dirt solidly around the roots of the trees so that, by the time spring arrives, conditions are favorable for an early start and maximum growth of the trees.

Supply and Prices of Trees

I made the announcement last spring that there would be a material advance in the price of trees this season. Since the price of necessities and production costs is on the decline and likely to be permanent, I have decided to hold prices where they were and these prices will remain as they are till my present stock, or the bulk of it, is worked off, which will take two years. The trees that go out this year will have cost more to grow and put in the planters hands than I am getting for them. Any one contemplating the planting of a commercial nut orchard should do so now. I am offering special inducements at the present time to those wanting 100 trees or more. After the present supply is worked off, the trees will cost full retail prices regardless of quantities taken and the retail prices will be advanced at least 50 cents per tree.

My Plans for the Future

At the present time, I am carrying about 15 acres in nut nursery stock to maintain an out-put of about 8,000 trees a year. This acreage, under a high state of cultivation coupled with the cost of material and skilled labor for growing this special line, makes the cost of the trees too high to be profitable even at prices considerably higher than those now being charged. This acreage could be carried in fruit trees at less than half the cost of carrying it in nut trees and an out-put of 75,000 or 80,000 fruit trees could be sold annually. The cost of selling the fruit trees would be considerably less also.

I figure that by reducing the acreage to about five acres and putting more time on the propagation, (that is by budding the trees repeatedly during the summer and followed by grafting in the spring) that we can produce about 5000 trees a year and at a cost per tree considerably less than at present. I figure to, that this quantity can be disposed off without any very great out-lay for office help, printed matter and advertising.

In his address before the Nut Growers, in convention here at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 6th and 7th, Prof. F. N. Fagan, State College, Pa., said that, in his opinion, the principle draw-back to commercial planting of nuts at the present time was the high prices that it was necessary to charge for the trees. While this is probably true, I can not see any way of reducing this cost. While the growing of fruit trees can be commercialized or put on a big scale, this can not be done with nut trees. The average man can be soon taught to bud or graft fruit trees and get a high percentage of buds or grafts to take, but this can not be done with the nut trees, at least with our present knowledge of the propagation of these trees, and to try to increase the out-put beyond what one can actually look after personally, is to increase the cost of the trees instead of lowering it. What nut culture needs most at the present time is ten or a dozen young men to take up the work of propagating these trees and I will gladly help any young man who has an inclination in this direction to learn the propagation of these trees.

Prices of Nut Trees, Regular Nursery Sizes, Fall 1921

PECAN TREES—1½ to 2 feet \$1.75 each or \$17.50 per dozen.

“ “ 2 to 3 feet 2.00 each or 20.00 per dozen.

“ “ 3 to 4 feet 2.25 each or 22.50 per dozen.

“ “ 4 to 5 feet 2.50 each or 25.00 per dozen.

“ “ 5 to 6 feet 2.75 each or 27.50 per dozen.

“ “ 6 to 7 feet 3.00 each or 30.00 per dozen.

BLACK WALNUT TREES—1½ to 2 ft. tall \$1.50 each or \$15.00 per dozen.

“ “ “ 2 to 3 ft. tall 1.75 each or 17.50 per dozen.

“ “ “ 3 to 4 ft. tall 2.00 each or 20.00 per dozen.

“ “ “ 4 to 5 ft. tall 2.25 each or 22.50 per dozen.

“ “ “ 5 to 6 ft. tall 2.50 each or 25.00 per dozen.

“ “ “ 6 to 7 ft. tall 2.75 each or 27.50 per dozen.

ENGLISH WALNUT TREES—1½ to 2 ft. tall \$1.75 each or \$17.50 per dozen.

“ “ “ 2 to 3 ft. tall 2.00 each or 20.00 per dozen.

“ “ “ 3 to 4 ft. tall 2.25 each or 22.50 per dozen.

“ “ “ 4 to 5 ft. tall 2.50 each or 25.00 per dozen.

“ “ “ 5 to 6 ft. tall 2.75 each or 27.50 per dozen.

“ “ “ 6 to 7 ft. tall 3.00 each or 30.00 per dozen.

RIDENHOWER ALMOND TREES—3 to 4 ft. tall \$1.00 each or \$10.00 per doz.
 “ “ “ 4 to 6 ft. tall 1.25 each or 12.50 per doz.

Varieties for Sale—Fall 1921 and Spring 1922

Pecans: Indiana, Butterick, Posey, Niblack, Busseron, Major, Marquardt and Greenriver.

Black Walnuts: Thomas, Stabler, Ohio and Ten Eyck.

English Walnuts: Wiltz Mayette, Vrooman Franquette, Rush, Hall and Alpine Mammoth.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

(Not Listed in 1921 Catalogue)

BEAVER SHAGBARK HICKORY—Originated with Mr. G. E. Beaver, Millerstown, Pa. This is a hybrid between the shagbark hickory and the bitternut. The kernel, unlike the bitternut parent, is very sweet and good and of excellent quality. Unlike the shagbark hickory, the Beaver is a rapid grower and quickly makes a fine specimen. I have had this variety bear the second year from grafting, where grafts were set on strong stocks, and one can count upon the trees bearing in five years I am sure. This will succeed well in the mountains of Penn'a and doubtless as far north as the great lakes, as well as further south. Owing to its bitternut blood, this variety will do well farther south than the pure shagbark can be grown.

The nut is large, with a very smooth, white shell. The shell is very thin and soft and the cracking quality is excellent. Don't fail to plant some trees of this.

Prices: 1 to 2 ft. \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft. \$2.25 each, \$22.50 per dozen; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 each, \$25.00 per dozen; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.75 each, \$27.50 per dozen; 5 to 6 ft. \$3.00 each, \$30.00 per dozen.

European Filbert

DAVIANA—A fine large nut with very thin shell. The bush is late vegetating and very promising here.

BARCELONA—A large roundish nut. Tree a strong grower. Blooms early yet usually bears fair crops. Largely planted in Oregon and Washington.

NOCE LUNGHE—A very large nut; bush strong grower and very ornamental.

WHITE AVELINE—A medium to large sized nut. Bush bears well here and we consider it one of the best sorts.

Prices: Transplanted bushes, first size \$2.50 each, \$25.00 per dozen. Second size \$1.75 each, \$17.50 per dozen. Third size \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per dozen.

Don't compare these with the ordinary layer plants sent out. The layers are taken direct from the mother plants at one year and sent out. The above plants are two years transplanted and are well branched and have large roots. Many of the larger plants now have bloom buds and catkins (Tassels) on them now, and should begin bearing soon.

The Bush Chinquapin

I have several hundred of the above bearing here and find them the only chestnut which is blight proof. These attracted a good deal of attention and comment from the visiting nut growers attending the recent convention at Lancaster. The nut is about half the size of the native chestnut; sweeter and better in quality; with a thin shell that is easily removed from the kernel. These make only a large bush, growing about 8 feet tall and about the same spread. They bear nuts in large clusters and produce big crops every year here. The bush is very pretty as an ornamental as well as valuable for its fruit.

Bearing Size: First size, bore well the past fall, \$3.00 each, \$30.00 per dozen. Second size, bore well the past fall, \$2.50 each, \$25.00 per dozen. Third size, many have borne nuts, \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen.

Native American Persimmon

LAMBERT—From Hiawatha, Kansas. The largest fruited sort of this species I have seen. Fruit very large, bright yellow and very showy. The fruit has few seeds and is of very good quality.

JOSEPHINE—One of the finest American sorts and does fine here. The fruit is large, has few seeds and of splendid quality.

EARLY GOLDEN—Originated in Ill. An early ripening sort and valuable for market. Mr. E. A. Riehl, Godfrey, Ill., says it is the most profitable fruit that he grows. He ships this fruit to the St. Louis market.

GARRETSON—Adams Co., Penn'a. This is a very delicious persimmon of rather small size but seedless and a great bearer.

Prices: 1 to 2 ft. \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per dozen; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 ft. \$1.75 each, \$17.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen. All trees grafted on hardy northern persimmon stocks.

The Lancaster Heart Nut

The grafting of this was a failure last spring so I can not include it in this list.

Larger Trees for Quick Results

I have a limited number of fine large transplanted trees of the pecan, black walnut, etc., for quick results in early fruiting and ornamental effect. If interested write for a special price list of these with list of what I have to offer.